ERRITI TO IIIS CONSTITUENTS.

To MY Constituency. To the earl that you might have a major from his control of the property of the property of the second of the property of th

to be in all circumstances himself, and the duty of all others to judgs him by himself, I was not obnoxious to criticism.

The first complaint of my conduct in Congress, save that which I have just now incidentally referred to, was that I voted against the "Homestead bill"—and that too, after having made a speech in its favor. The apparent inconsistency is disposed of by the single remark, that it was not until after the speech that the bill was so amended as to confine its benefits to white persons. But to relieve myself of this apparent inconsistency falls very far short of setting me wholly right in the eyes of my critics. None the less will they continue to say, that not withstanding the amendment debarred me from doing justice to the blacks I should still have been ready to do justice to the whites, and therefore, to vote for the bill. But what if they should come to believe, as I hold all persons should believe, that it is not the Government, but the people, and the people equally, that own the land? then they would promptly acquit me of all blams in the case. If, for the sake of ilustration, the light-eyed man and the dark-eyed man do each really own so acres of the public land, then beyond all doubt it is not justice which is done to, the light-eyed man in voting him one-hundred and sixty acres, and in leaving none for the dark-eyed man. That cannot be justice, which robe one man to add the spells of robberty to the already full share of another. It is true that this is only a supposed case which I have here presented. But manifestly the principle in the actual case before us, is the same as in this supposed ease. Manifestly the argument could, in no wise, be affected by substituting a light-skinned man for the dark-eyed one. Manifestly, the rights of men can no more turn on the color of the skin than on the color of the exist hat nothing I have here said will be construed into an impreachment of the integrity of those who voted for the skin than on the color of the skin than on the color of the skin th

of the skin than on the color of the eye.

I trust that nothing I have here said will be construed into an impeachment of the integrity of those who voted for the "Homestead bill." Among them are some whom I knew to be good as well as wise men. They surveyed the subject in the light of their own philosophy, and not in the light of nine; and hence they saw not that their vote went to involve both themselves and the recipients of the land in the guilt of robbery.

The next complaint that came to my ears was, that I refused to become a party to the plan for preventing the taking of the vote on the Nebruska bill. This refusal was a great grief to the Abelitionists in both Houses of Congress; and I scarcely need say that I love them too well not to grieve in their grief. Noverteless, I had to persist in the refusal, and in standing alone. The wisest of men and the best of men, entreated me, over and over again, by my regard for my reputation, and by all that is precious in the cause of freedom, not to persevere in this singularity. Nevertheless—and that, too, notwithstanding obstinacy had never been imputed to me—I was immovable. How could I be moved, when it was my convictions that fastened me to my position! Years before, in the calm studies of my sculeded home. I had adopted the demo-Nevertheless—and that, too, notwitistanding obstinacy had never been imputed to me—I was immovable. How could I be moved, when it was my convictions that fastened me to my position? Years before, in the caim studies of my secladed home, I had adopted the democratic theory—not nominally and coldly and partially—but really and earnestly and fully; and conclusions which I had arrived at in circumstances so favorable for arriving at just conclusions, I was entirely unwilling to repeal in a season of excitement and temptation. I spoke of the democratic theory. But the soul of that theory is the majority principle. Hence, to violate this principle is to abandon that theory. I was frequently told that those rules of the House, in the expert use of which the taking of the vote on the Nebraska bill could be staved off indefinitely, were made for the very purpose of enabling the minority to hold the majority at bay, whenever it might please to do so. But this did not influence me. For, in the first place, I could not believe that they were made for so wrongfal—for so anti-democratic—a purpose: and, in the second place, even had I thus believed, I nevertheless could not have consented to use them for that purpose. There is no rule—nay, there is no enactment, however solution, I was charged with inconsistency inconsistency with my well-known readiness to rescue a fugitive slave. It is true, that I would rescue a fugitive slave. Nevertheless, I felt not the pertinence of the charge of inconsistency. In rescuing him, I take my stand outside of the Government, and am a confessed revolutionist. Let it be remembered, that it is only while and where I am inside of the Government, and am a confessed revolutionist. Let it be remembered, that it is only while and where I am inside of the Government, and am a confessed revolutionist. Let it be remembered, that it is only while and where I am inside of the Government, and in the legislative hall and in the court-room; and everywhere and always do I bow to it; until the purposed execu

will be then for me to decide whether to rebel against the Government, and to resist the enforcement.

I need say no more in explanation or defense of my grounds for refusing to go into the scheme to prevent the majority from bringing the House to a vote on the Nebrarka bill. I will, however, before leaving this subject, advert to the fact, that for refusing to go into this scheme—into this physical struggle, which continued throughout thirty-five successive hours—into this strife to see which party could go the longer without sleeping and eating, and, I would that I could add, without drawing also—inv reputation for fidelity to the anti-Slavery cause has suffered net a little, in some quarters. Morever, it is not only in this wise that I suffered less by refusing to follow the multitude on that occasion. My reputation for a sound understanding, poor as it was before—and poor as that of every radical and earnest Abolitionist must continue to be, until abolition shall be in the ascendant—is far poorer now. It is, I suppose, for my singularity on that membe, until abolition shall be in the ascendant—is far poorer
now. It is, I suppose, for my singularity on that memorable occasion, that a very distinguished and muchesteemed editor tells the world that I am "deficient in
common sense." I am happy to believe, however, that
this editor will readily admit, that it is far better to be
"deficient in common sense." than in common honesty;
and that when he shall have read this letter he will clearly
that the statement of the comprehensive and ascend and that when he shall have read this letter he will clearly see that, with my views of the comprehensive and sacred; claims of the majority principle, I could not have gone into the combination in questian, and yet have retained common honesty. I was a fool in this editor's esteem not to go into it. But, he will now perceive that I would have been a rogue had I gone into it. He will now be glad that I did not go into it; for, much as he values knowledge, he values integrity more. And were he now to meet me, he would press my band, and thank me that I played the fool in preference to playing the rogue.

By the way, will not this editor allow me to remind him, that when, a little more than three short years ago, I went into different parts of our State to speak against certain Senators for their daring to prevent the necessary majority of the Senate from passing the Canal bill, he had no censures, but rather praises, to bestow on me? It is true,

against the Pro-Slavery bill. After that I harried away, full of shame and sorrow.

It so happened that Lord Elgin, the Governor of Canada, sat by my side, for an hour or more, during that evening of sad recollections. The drunkenness was perceived by him as well as by myself. I might rather say, it glared upon his observation, as well as upon my own. It was, certainly, very polite and kind in him to tell me, as he did, in the course of our conversation respecting this disgraceful scene, that he had witnessed shameful disorder in the British Parliament. Nevertheless, his politeness and kindness did not relieve me of my deep mortification.

But I shall, perhaps, be told that were it once understood that the friends of temperance and decency and good hours refuse to appear in Congress the latter part of the night would be taken of the refusal, and that part of the night would be chosen for mischievous and wicked legislation. This supposes two things, however, neither of which, I trust, is supposed by things, however, neither of which, I trust, is supposed by the gality of such an outrage; and, second, that the people would be patient under it. Had the Nebraska bill been passed by calling as more our beds at 3 o'clock, the people would have seen, in this disgraceful fact, another and a strong reason for condemning this bill and its supporters.

I proceed to notice another, and, so far as I know, the only other passage in my Congressional history that has provoked the public censure. I spoke in favor of annexing Cuba to the United States; and this, too, even though the slavery of that island were not previously abolished. For having so spoken I have seen myself held up in the newspapers as a kilubater. But I had supposed the klibater to be one who would get Cuba either by violence or by money: and, in the speech referred to, I expressly discarded both these means. The union between Cuba and the United States which I approved, is peaceful and without purchase. It is to take place on the sole condition of the choice

divide as themselves, not as others please—that I made my reference to Cuba.

But whom do I mean by the people of Cuba? The pub-lic suppose that I, of course, mean little else than the handful of slaveholders, aristocrats and tyrants upon that island. But I do not consent to be concluded by their supposition. I do not consent to wear their spectacles, not to be measured by their measuring line, nor to be in-terpreted by their laws of interpretation.

It is now more than a dozen years since I stood up to

It is now more than a dozen years since I stood up to read, in a very large assembly, my "Address to the "Slaves of the United States." This address acknowledges slaves to be of the people, and of equal rights with any other portion of the people; and I add that it therefore made me more enemies than any other paper I had ever written. I stop not now to justify anything in that paper. All my reason for referring to it is, to say that whether its doctrines are true or false, they should, at least, serve to shield me from the imputation of ignoring slaves, when I speak of the people. Whomsoever others mean, when they speak of the people of Cuba, I mean, when they speak of the people of Cuba, I mean, when they speak of the people of Cuba, I mean, of the island prefer to be identified with the institutions, fortunes, and prospects of our country, such preference should be allowed to weigh as much as the like preference of any other equal portion of her people. To say, that

fortunes, and prospects of our country, such preference should be allowed to weigh as much as the like preference of any other equal portion of her people. To say, that their "poor, poor, dumb mouths" are to be unheaded, and that they are to be denied annexation to the people of of the United States, unless their Slavery is previously abolished, is as unreasonable as to say that the Canadians shall not be annexed to us until the land-monopoly, which oppresses so many of them, is abolished. The calamities of neither the one, nor the other, are to be allowed to work a forfeiture of their rights.

Now, are the people of Cuba, in my sense of the word people, in favor of uniting Cuba with our nation? If they are, then, and only then, so far as Cuba is concerned, am I in favor of it. A ret the people of the United States in fover of it? I can answer for but one of them: and my answer is, that I am. Why am I? I need not explain why, aside from the existence of slavery in Cuba, I am in favor of it? It is from my conclusion that the people of the United States should be willing to unite with the people of Cuba, even though Cuban slavery be not previously abolished, that so many dissent.

It is not because greegraphical, and commercial, and va-

States should be surely be not previously abonance, that so many dissent.

It is not because geographical, and commercial, and various kindred considerations do so loudly call for the blending of Cuba with our country, that, in spite of my being an Abolitionist. However, the surely being an Abolitionist, more than because I am anything else, that I desire this blending.

With the slaves of no part of the world have I sympathized more deeply than with the slaves of Cuba—for theirs is the cruellest and most brutiving of all the types of bondage. Practically, American Slavery is not so bad as Spanish; though in theory, it is more absolute and aboninable than any other. Happily for its victims, American Slavery encounters, and is modified by a higher American Slavery encounters, and is modified by a higher and the state of the st aboninable than any other. Happily for its victims, American Slavery encounters, and is modified by a higher civilization than that which pervades the dominions of Spain, and rejoices in bull-fights. As an Abolitionist then, and as one who feels pity for every slave, I should be glad to see the condition of the slaves of Cuba bettered by the substitution of American usages and American influences for Spanish usages and Spanish influences. And who knows but American laws, in regard to Slavery will, ere long, be "rightly interpreted". The hope (though not strong) that they may be, and the fact that thereby American Slavery would be "short lived," did somewhat encourage me, as the reader of the speech in question has seen, "to risk the subjection of Cuban Slavery to a common fate with our own."

seen, "to risk the subjection of Cuban Slavery to a com"mon fate with our own."
Again, as an Abolitionist, I desire the annexation of
Cuba to our country, because that would end the connection of Cuba with the African slave trade, and would,
also, go far to end that trade everywhere. I do not forget the charge that the American slaveholders are in favor
of reopening that trade with this country. But I know
that the charge is nonsensical. Not only does their interest forbid it, but I do them no more than justice when I
say that their civilization forbids it. They have outgrow
the barbarism of the African slave trade. May they
speedily outgrow other barbarisms which fall but little
short of it.
I said, that, for having made the speech 'referred to—I

knowledge, he values integrity more. And were he now to meet me, he would press my band, and thank me that I played the fool in preference to playing the rogue.

By the way, will not this editor allow me to remind him, that when, a little more than three short years ago. I went into different parts of our State to speak against certain Senators for their daring to prevent the necessary majority of the Senate from passing the Canal bill, he had no censures, but rather praises, to bestow on me? It is true, that he and I both desired the success of the Canal bill; and that we both desired the success of the Canal bill; and that we both desired the success of the Canal bill; and that we both desired the success of the Canal bill; and that we both desired the success of the Canal bill; and that we both desired the success of the Nebraska bill.

And it is true, therefore, that, while my principles worked for his and my intereste and wishes, in the former case, they worked, (at least, as some thought,) against them, in the latter. Was this, however, a good reacqu why I

by all that is precious in truth and homesty, I will never aftere as law, nor even know as law, against another, that which if spipled to myself, all that is within me would scorn and scort as law.

The apprehension that American Slavery would be made strug and enduring by the accession of Cuban Slavery, is not well founded. Such a new element in our Slavery might, for various reasons, contribute very effectively to work the ruin of the whole. But, however this may be, who that desires the overflow of American Slavery does not rejoice that France and England and other nations have, in our day, rid themselves of Slavery, and earray of their influence, if not designedly, nevertheless more the less effectually, against American Slavery And who of them should not rejoice to see Spain also quit the pre-Slavery party, and for of Cuba is thus to change it to be into the lap of America. For work the whole of the foundations and influence. Let all the other nations of the earth shake themselves of Slavery—even though it be into the lap of America. For work the whole of the four thing gathered there, no sympashy with it could be found elsewhere; and hence its years would be few.

I trust that, in the light of what I have said, the injustice of calling me "pro-Slavery" will be apparent. While he is "pro-Slavery," who would exclude the imposition of the few for the same Government. The wish of Caligna, that he is "pro-Slavery," who would exclude the wish. I have said, the injustice of calling me "pro-Slavery" will be apparent. While he is "pro-Slavery," who would exclude the wish. I have said the necks of the Romans were brought into one neck, lets to he might have the pleasure of decapitating his subjects at a single blow, was certainly not a very amiable wish. But we would all excess the sish to have all the collect the the should all contents whether is promptings there are quite as many who are unwilling to add to her dishouer to adding to her Slavery and the hone of our country by adding to her slavery and under the p

Let the anti-Slavery men of our country take this positien and they will be no more afraid than I am to have
Cuban Slavery come to us. Nay, they will then bid it
come: for they will then know that if it do come, it will
come not to be wedded to our Slavery, but to die with it;
that it will come not to a bridal, but a burial.

Very respectfully yours.

Baskington, Munday, Aug. 7, 1884.

GERRIT SMITH.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHIO.-At an Anti-Nebraska meeting at Lima, Alle

County, the other day, several influential Democrats came forward and absolved themselves from all further connection with sham Democracy, and among others T.

connection with sham Democracy, and among others T.

E. Cunningham, Esq., who said:

No party, or set of men calling themselves a party, could fasten the thumb-screws of party upon him, and compel kim to acquiesce in the consummation of a deed that he regarded as injurious to the best interests of the Republic. He was with the Democratic party as long as it kept in the straight road; but when it started to the devil he would stop at the forks and take the right hand. He had assisted in electing Mr. Pierce to the Presidency, but he was sorry for it, for both the President and Dougles are lineal descendants of Judas Iscariot, though a little meaner than their progenitor, for he had shown some compunctions of conscience by hanging himself. In conclusion, he said he would not say to men they must come up and do battle with us against Slavery, but asked them to think as men, as American citizens, and see if they would not discover that they had been used as mere machines for the perpetration of whatever outrage politicians chose to commit.

A. B. Waldorf, Esq , was equally outspoken, and was by no means mealy-mouthed in his allusions to the lead-

by no means mealy-mouthed in his allusions to the leaders of Nebraska Democracy. Mr. W. said:

The people had agreed to do certain things, and were going to do them. Some objected to "fusion." He could see no objection to fusion smoor the people apon principle. Whigs, Democrats, Free Soliers and Independents had as good a right to unite to secure freedom as partisans had to save party. He then requested those in favor of adopting the sentiment of the resolutions to say Aye, and the response was unanimous.

He said that an Administration composed of such Whigs as Caleb Cushing, and such disunionists as Jeff. Davis,

the response was unanimous.

He said that an Administration composed of such Whigs as Caleb Cushing, and such disunionists as Jeff. Davis, and turning out of office in New-York Democrats like Greene C. Bronson, because they would not appoint such persons to fill under offices who would advance the interests of the Pierce party, had no right to complain of "fusion." Mr. W. said that the old issues were not at issue—the Democrats dare not make an issue. He dared them to make an issue of free trade. Mr. W. said he was for free trade, but that it was a minor question when compared with the question of freedom. When freedom was secured, he would be ready for a free trade fight. Why don't Democrats make the "hard mency issue? Davy Todd's experiment seemed to have satisfied them. In short, that while such men as Henry A. Whee, John Tyler, Jones of Tennessee, Clingman, Douglas, Richardson, and Pierce & Co., had mede the issue of Slavery and freedom, and taken the side of Slavery, the people should and would unite for freedom.

INDIANA.-It seems that the Old Line or Nebraska Democratic Congressional District Convention on the 2d inst., took occasion to do a little "church business" before they adjourned, by excommunicating J. P. Chapman, Dr. Ritchie, Lucien Barbour and Judge Peasley. In the IVth District a similar conclave of office-holders read out of the party the Hon. Thomas Smith, for several terms an influential Democratic Member of Congress, but not quite up to the 1854 or Greytown mark. These exlsions are quite frequent at Administration gatherings,

and The Duncille Advertiser suggests:

"In as much as the old line Democracy have, according to the admissions of some of their leaders, been in the habit of placing men in office who have no qualifications for any office under the sun, would it not be well for all who desire to see the various offices filled by honest and capable men, to get out of said party?" and The Danville Advertiser suggests:

The Danville Advertiser, in analyzing the Nebruska effort of a Douglasite at that place, says that he used the words "Democratic party" 213 times, "Abolitionists 176 times, "sore heads" 98 times, and "woolly heads 55 times. These epithets constituted the staple of the

Another speaker at the same demonstration proved himself to be a knave by his numerous falsities and denunciations of Temperance men, Quakers and clergymen and the distinguished champions of Freedom in Congress. The opponents of the Nebraska iniquity he stigmatized as sore-headed office-seekers and woolly-headed Aboliionists. He told his auditors that the Kansas-Nebraska law forbids the introduction of Slavery into those Territories, by specifying "that Slavery shall not go there."

MASSACHUSETTS .- The Whigs of Sturbridge in electing Delegates to the Whig State Convention, fearlessly meeting the issues which have been raised by the slave power, resolved at their meeting on August 4 in favor of the State Referms enacted by the last Legislature, and also

State Reforms emacted by the last Legislature, and also Sessived. That the institutions of our Government are based upon the fundamental principles Freedom, and are averas to Siavery; therefore the administration of the government abound be endrely attacked from all connection with that "peculiar institution," which converts the human mind and the matches and sinews of the human insume into chattels of new merchandise. Assolved. That the recent acts of Congress in tearing away the barri-conversated to Freedom—are justify of some of long since conversated to Freedom—are justify of new long long since conversated of the free States; therefore all candid men should unite in giving expression to their abborrence of these great enginities in since that cannot be misunderstood. a people of the free States abborrence of these great ensuration in any tag expression to their abborrence of these great ensuration in most that cannot be minuted order.

The state of that the presence of the Nebrasian bill by Congress, see ...

Founded. That the Furthers Shawe Lew-a part of the Common ise of Piths-in its pression features is, and has ever hum, revulting in every principle of justice that rains in our hearts, therefore.

Rashed, That all proper and homorable means along the comboned to procure its essential modification or smire reveal at an early dividended of the comboned of the reverse with appearance of the reverse and the spiritual states whose continuous are known to the United States whose continuous are known to the first we make with pleasure and with prife the contact primed by our Representatives and Senators in Congress during the primed by our Representatives and Senators in Congress during the retrieval of the present session, and that, by their hold and unfinishing develops to the case of Freedom in manufully striving to restrict the entroughments of the slave power, they are entitled to the indicat regards of the people of Messachusetts.

Indiana.—John U. Pettit, Esq., (in no way related to Senator Pettit,) one of the best and most talented Domas.

Senator Pettit,) one of the best and most talented Demo-crats in the State, is the Anti-Nebraska candidate for Congress in the XIth District. This district is now represented by Mr. Harlan, who voted against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and who would have been reelected had he not shown symptoms of quietly acquiescing in the outrage. Mr. Slack (well named) is Mr. Pettit's

PENNSTLVANIA.—At the American Congressional Nom-inating Convention in the 1st District, the following named gentlemen were placed on nomination: H. L. Smith, John Titus, Peter Sken Smith, David Donaldson, Win. G. Flan-agar, James A. Campbell. In the HII District George Washington Reed was nominated, and in the IVth District Jacob Broom received 14 out of the 20 votes cast.

ITALY.

TTALLY.

Correspondence of The Newark Dolly Advertiser.

Graves, Saturday, July 22, 1834.

The Mediterranean sub-marine telegraph is now nearly complete. The first part of the line, connecting the Islands of Corsica and Sardinia with this continent, is already done, and the chief manager of the enterprise. (Mr. John W. Brett) assures me, and in fact he has so reported to the Governments concerned, that the line across the islands will be in order within a few days, so that telegraphic communications may be opened by the lest of August. The second part, that between the Island of Sardinia and Cape Bon, on the French Coast of Africa, is rapidly progressing toward a termination, and, it is confidently believed, will be completed by the middle of the next month. In all probability, therefore, Paris will have telegraphic communication with the French African possession by the lest of September.

The Company is now in treaty with the British Government to run the line from Cape Bon to the Island of Maita, whence it is proposed to carry it to Alexandria, and thence on across Asia to Calcutta and the British possessions in India. The Company engages to extend the line to Malta within six months on the terms made with France and Sardinia for the other line, viz: exclusive priviledge for fifty years, and an annual subsidy of £10,000—for which Government correspondence is always to have precedence. Much credit is accoroed to Mr. Tupper and his associate engineers for their zeal and diligence in executing the great undertaking which is now so near completion. The telegraphic cords were all made in England.

The Railroad from this city to Novara, on the borders of Lombardy, within a few miles of Milan, is now finished and in full operation, so that the trip to Milan, heretofore a two days: journey, is now an affair of some cight hours. Trains are also now running daily through Turin to the Mt. Cenis Pars of the Alps, bringing us within soven hours of Savoy—through which the railway, now under contract, will soon connect us

"ART. II. The ministers of worsing who in the exercise of their ministry procuree in public assembly a discourse abusive of the institutions and laws of the State shall be pun-ished with imprisonment of from six months to two years. If the offense be committed by means of writing, or by decu-ments of whatsoever form, read in church or otherwise published, the penalty shall be imprisonment from six months to three years. In both cases the offender shall also be subjected to a fine not exceeding 2,000 franes, at the indexest of the Court.

inenths to three years. In both cases the offender shall also be subjected to a fine not exceeding 2,000 francs, at the judgment of the Court.

"ART. III. If the discourse, or the writing, contains any provecation to disobedience of the laws, the imprisonment shall be not less than three years, and the fine not less than 2,000 francs. Where the provocation suggests section or revoit, the author shall be held guilty of treason."

Other articles make provision for the publication and distribution of this and other acts of Parliament throughout the Kingdom; and various other measures were concurrently adopted to enlighten the people—who have so long been the victims of prelatical superstition and tyramy. The common school system is to be extended, the diffusion of newspapers is encouraged, and the officers of the Siste are required to take measures to cause the laws and liberal policy of the Government to be understood. The grain crops have proved abundant throughout Italy; but the vine is universally smitten with the disease, which has cut off its fruit for two years past. There will be no vintage this year therefore.

LAKE SUPERIOR NEWS.

From The Lake Superior Journal of July 29. From The Lake Superior Sourial of July 25.

ONTONADON MINES.—We are permitted to make the following extracts from private communications in regard to a few of the Ontonegon Mines. This interesting district is in a most flourishing condition and will fully sustain the confident anticipations of our correspondents:

is in a most nourshing conductor and such any sustain the confident anticipations of our correspondents:

"As regards the Mine interests, say: "Minnesota, Rock-land and Flint Steel," I may say that they are all successful. The Minnesota vein has been fully proved by the results of the past three years, and they are now producing over sixty tuns a month of 75 per cent, copper. Rockland, on the same vein and immediately adjoining the Minnesota, was commenced about one year since, and has made considerable progress toward being a mine, producing in the time from the shaft and levels about seventy tuns mass, barrel and stamp copper. The next year will open ground to work about eighty miners, and will warrant the continuance of stamps and other machinery for a full working, and as they expect, a paying mine. The calls on the stock for assessments have been but 25 cents per share.

"The Flint Steel Mine, one mile from the Minnesota, and, as all appearances indicate, on the same vein. They

"The Flint Steel Mine, one mile from the Amnaesota, and, as all appearances indicate, on the same vein. They have driven an adit on the course of the lode, 385 feet in length, and sunk one shaft 70 feet. The lode producing well, and from the shaft and level raised about 60 tuns mass, barrel and stamp work. Buildings are completed to work about fifty men, and the work is going vigorously forward. Thus far there has been no call upon the stock to Company supropriating 2 2000 forward. Thus far there has been no call upon the stock for assessments, the Company appropriating 2,000 shares of stock for sale to work it. It is supposed the calls on this stock will be very light until its productions support the work—unless for stamping machinery, which will be required next summer.

"The Ontongon River has remained in good boating condition thus far this summer, and there is hardly a doubt but all the copper raised that depends upon the river for transportation will be carried down to the mouth readily for lake shipment.

"The Mineral Range between the Ontonagon and Flint Steel is being fast developed, and seems to be realizing.

Steel is being fast developed, and seems to be realizing the most sanguine expectations, and has become the most important tract in this remarkable mineral country. Its productions are not only copper to surprise the world, but recent discoveries of considerable quantities of silver lead to the expectation that veins of silver may become as important as they are and have been for coper.

become as important as they are and have been for copper.

COPPER SHIPMENT.—July 22d, by steamer Northerner, from the Minnesota Mine, 40 bbls, copper, weighing 11 tuns 1,917 Bb. July 25, by steamer Illinois, from the Cliff Mine, 141 bbls, stamps weighing 41 tuns 1,617 bbls, and 55 bbls, of ore weighing 20 tuns 750 lbs. National Mine, masses weighing 20 tuns 750 lbs. National Mine, masses weighing 2 tuns 1,068 lbs. North Western Mine, 72 bbls, stamps weighing 21 tons 28 lbs. and 8 masses weighing 2 tuns 69 lbs. Also, 541 bbls, of silver sre, weight not given, from Mishopocoten Island.

In our last report of a copper shipment, we overlooked an error in that of the North American. It should have been 16 masses instead of bbls, weighing 46 tuns 841 lbs. Also, a part of which shipment was made by steamer Illinois.

BILLY BOWLEGS AND HIS INDIANS.

Carrespondence of The Philadelphia Ledger.

Carrespondence of The Philadelphia Ledger.

Forr Myrrs, Fla., Tuesday, July 18, 1854.

Two fugitive slaves from Alabama, some eighteen months since, sought protection in Billy Bowlegs camp, in this State. Repeated demands for their return to their master have been denied by that sovereign of the Seminoles. On the 3d of July two 6Billy's slaves, Touge yand Simon, came into the camp at this place, and were immediately seized by the U. S. troops stationed here. They were heavily ironed, and placed in the custody of the camp guard, to be held by them until Bowlegs sends in the fugitive slaves for their ransom. Bowlegs was within two miles of this place last night. He has a guard of some seventeen warriors with him. This morning one of the negroes was brought in, and one of Billy's slaves demanded. To this demand the Indian Agent here refused to accede. The negro was taken into custody, and will be returned to his master by the boat that conveys this letter to you. Preparations are making for a fight, as a rescue of Billy's negroes is hourly expected. Should such an event occur, it must terminate more fatally than any slave riot that has yet occurred in the country. Uncle Sam's troops here, consisting of three crack companies of the 2d artillery, viz: E, K and G, entertain no good will for the copper-colored gent, and will show them no quarter. There are men in this country from the North, and some from the vicinity of your manimoth city, who are carrying on an illustration with the Indians. They are harvesting on an illustration with the Indians. They are harvesting on an indict traile with the Indians. They are harvesting on an illustration with the Indians. They are harvesting on an illustration with the Indians. They are harvesting on an illustration with the Indians. They are harvesting on an illustration of the vessel, and did not then object, because there were about 250 women and 50 children; the Spanish captain seemed to have the princi-

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW-ORLEANS.

From The New Orleans Haspital Gazette, Aug. 1.

Yellow fever, of which there had been but one case at our last issue, has since shown itself, and seems to be on our last issue, has since shown itself, and seems to be on our last issue, has since shown itself, and seems to be on our last issue, has since shown itself, and seems to be on nearly all the cases which have entered the hospital:

George Mullen, a native of Iroland, has been two and a haif years in America: resided in New York about one year, and has been in New-Orleans ten months. He worked on a steamboat. Before being taken sick he had been denny for three days. worked on a steamboat. Before being taken see he had been drunk for three days. Margaretta Liebert has lived in New-Orleans seven

Margaretta Liebert has lived in New-Orleans seven menths, on Jackson-st., near the depot in Latygette; was taken sick on the 23th instant, with the usual symptoms of yellow fever—died.

Joseph King, an American, entered the Charity Hospital July 23d. He came to New-Orleans on board the ship Undetwiter, from New-York. He continued working on the ship until the 20th, when he was taken sick. The ship was lying in the Third District, near a vessel from Havana, on board of which there were some cases of yellow fever.

William Ragan, aged 25 years, is a native of Ireland, and has been in America five years, has been working re-

wellow lever.

William Ragan, aged 25 years, is a native of Ireland, and has been in America five years; has been working recently as a deck hand on a steamboa; and has been a mong the shipping a good deal. He was taken sick at the boass of his friend, Mr. Barry, who resides on Marieny-st, two squares from the river. He was taken sick July 22d, in the afterneen, with pain in his head and legs, nausea, and slight pain in the stomach, which symptoms continued until the 25th instant, when he came to the Charity Hospital, about 11 o'clock. He presented the following symptoms when he entered: Pain in the head, back and limbs generally; nausea and pain in the stomach, eyes injected, face flushed, pulse 150 and full, skin hot, very restless, gums very red, and tongue covered with a yellowish for.

less, guns very red, and tongue covered with a yellowish for.

George Fitzgerald, aged 33 years, entered the Charity Hospital July 21, at \$1 \text{ o clock}\$, stated that he had never resided in the city. Has been working on the Jackson Railroad in the piney woods. He came into the city on the 13th inst. feeling very well at the time. He stopped at the house of his friend, Mr. Stout, hear the Lower Cotton Press, and has not been working on board any ship, nor with any sailors. He had drank nothing up to the 13th inst., but on that day took one or two drinks, and not more each day up to the time he was taken sick. On Thursday, the 20th of July, he was taken with a pain in the head and back, and vomiting. A physician was called, and prescribed twelve powders for him. After taking six of the powders, he commenced throwing up black vomit, and stopped taking the powders. He commenced throwing up black vomit to the hospital at \$1 \text{ o clock}\$. His condition then waseyes yellow, face livid, breathing hurried, pulse 110, small and weak, pain in the stomach, nausea, and vomiting black, bowels open, passed urine this morning, tongue dry and red, intense thirst—died.

Manuel Perrado was taken sick with the usual symptoms of yellow fever, at the corner of Poydras-st, and New Levee: been sick four or five days; entered the hospital July 26.

Charles Adams was taken sick on board towboat Yan-

ital July 26. Charles Adams was taken sick on board towboat Yau-

pital July 26.
Charles Adams was taken sick on board towboat Yankee, July 24: entered hospital 28th, with the usual symptoms of yellow fever—black vomit—died.
John Bull was taken sick on board steamer United States; entered the hospital on the 28th, with yellow fever.
Thomas Day was taken sick 25th; entered hospital on 28th; had been living at a sailor boarding-house near the Mint—yellow fever. This man had been working on board ship Underwriter—died.
Peter Hecker was taken sick on St. Philip st., Monday, 23d inst.; entered hospital 28th; had been working among the shipping near the eld Cotton Press. Has been in this country since last August—yellow fever.
Thomas Keely was taken sick on the 23th; ceased working on 28th; entered hospital on 28th, from tow-boat Anglo Norman—yellow fever.
Frederick Manning was taken on 24th; worked until 23th; entered hospital on 28th, has been employed on the towboat Panther—yellow fever.
Augustull Snell was taken sick July 26, on Front Leveest, near the old market; entered hospital 28th—yellow fever—black vomit.

name unknown; sick two days; entered hospital on 19th; was second steward on board steamship United States.
Besides these cases there are several others, which, as they are considered doubtful, are not mentioned.

EXAMINATION OF THE MASTER OF THE BRIG GREY EAGLE AT PHILADELPHIA.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer, August 7. Capt. Donald, the master of the brig Grey Eagle, which recently landed a cargo of slaves on the island of Cuba, and was seized by a British cruiser after the negroes had and was seized by a British cruiser after the negroes had been landed, and the captain and crew left, had a hearing before the Commissioner on Saurday afternoon. The captain and mate made their escape to Havana, and subsequently took passage in the ship John Benson, to New-York. The mate died on the passage to New-York, and the captain appears to have been landed before the ship reached the City. A United States officer took out a warrant in New York for the apprehension of the defendant, on information given by a young man who was deceived into the voyage. The officer came on to Philadelphia, and gave information to United States Marshal Wynkoop, who, with praiseworthy promptitude, took out a warrant for defendant, and immediately disparched Deputy Marshal Jenkins with the young man who gave the information in New-York. Mr. Jenkins succeeded in finding the defendant at a sailor's boarding-house, and at once arrested him.

defendant at a sailor's boarding-house, and at once arrested him.

Joseph Town sworn—I am seventeen years of age; born in Philadelphia; my uncle lives here; my parents are dead; this man was captain of the Grey Eagle to the coast of Africa and to Cuba; the Grey Eagle belonged to Philadelphia, but went from New-York, where I shipped in her: I shipped to go to St. Thomas; we went to the coast of Africa instead; this man was captain of her on the voyage out; his names is Captain Donald; we took some six hundred and odd negroes aboard at some part of the coast of Africa; don't know the name of it; we sailed from the coast of Africa, avoiding all sails coming back to Cuba, to a part of it unknown to me; the negroes were taken off by fishermen, landed in small boats; the man who acted as captain, a Spaniard, brought the vessel back, and superintended the landing of them; this man acted as doctor for the negroes coming back; he was not called anywho acted as captain, a Spaniard, brought the vessel back, and superintended the landing of them; this man acted as doctor for the negroes coming back; he was not called anything coming back; had so slave deck when we sailed; we made it going out, about 20 days after we sailed; we took the Spanish captain out as a passenger, and he and his man superintended making the slave deck; we had large casks for water; we had rice in barrels, which was afterward shifted into bags to make room; this man told me we were going on a slaving voyage, before we made the slave deck; the mate died on the passage back; I saw no handcuffs or slackles aboard; the negroes were brought by other negroes in boats; a Spaniard came on board in Africa, who I afterward understood was one of the owners; the Grey Eagle was called an American vessel when I shipped aboard of her at New York; she hoisted the American flag going to the coast; I saw no flag coming, but I understood from the Portuguese of the crow that if any flag was hoisted it was to be the Spanish flag; I saw no flag on the homeward voyage; we were chased; they found it was a merchant vessel chased them; a man-of-war chased us for a while, an English man-of-war; we ran, after we had the slaves shipped; the long boat had had the small negroes in; it was on the main hatch; they were taken out during the chase so they might not be seen, and the negro women were taken from the quarter-deck; we had all sails set during the chase; we took in the studding sails to tack and put her on a wind; we were sixteen or twenty days in Cuba; we were not more than a couple of hours landing the negroes in Cuba, we lost some sixteen by death on the passage; we threw them everboard; some few were born aboard.

The Commissioner asked the defendant if he had any questions to ask witness, to which he replied that he did not know him. The Commissioner told him he would adjourn the hearing until o clock in the afternoon, and netified him in both French and English to obtain counsel by that time.

by that time.

The defendant pretends helcan't speak English, but this

The detendant pretends negcan't speak English, but this is only assumed.

At 4 o clock the Commissioner further postponed the case until this morning at 10 o'clock. The defendant denied being captain of any vessel, and says that he is only a steward. When arrested at the boarding house by Deputy Marshal Jenkins, neither the defendant or any one present knew for what he was in custody, and yet the other boarders remarked that he had been the captain of the Grey Eagle.

We take the following from The Philadelphia Evening

Bulletin:

"This morning at 8 o'clock, Capt. Donald of the brig Grey Eagle, who is charged with landing 600 negroes on the Island of Cuba recently, had a further hearing before the Commissioner. Three of the crew of the brig, two Portuguese and one Frenchman, were examined. These witnesses were obtained in New-York under the following circumstances: U. S. Marshal Wynkoop heard that a part of the crew were in New-York; he dispatched U. S. Deputy Jenkins to that city to spot the various sailor boarding houses. Jenkins, assisted by a New-York United States officer, named De Angelis, soon discovered the three men above mentioned. Jenkins telegraphed this fact to Marshal Wynkoop, who sent on Deputy-Marshal Crossin, with directions to arrest all three and bring them on to Philadelphia. They were arrested and brought to Philadelphia last night. Their testimony was heard this morning.

cases predict, wee be to them. I will inform you of the result of this new kink in the mode of arrest of fugitives by next mail. If it succeed, it may be adopted in the North as well as in the "Land of Flowers."

W. H. ereck, and the slaves landed under the protection of case of the slaves landed under the protection of case of the slaves landed under the protection of case of the slaves landed under the protection of case of the slaves landed under the protection of case of the slaves landed under the protection of case of the slaves landed under the protection of case of the slaves landed under the protection of case of the slaves landed under the slaves landed under the slaves were taken on board, the vessel was pointly navigated by both captains, On the slaves were taken on board, the vessel was pointly navigated by both captains, On the slaves landed under the slaves were taken on board, the vessel was pointly navigated by both captains, On the slaves were taken on board, the vessel was pointly navigated by both captains, On the slaves landed under the slaves were taken on board, the vessel was pointly navigated by both captains, On the slaves landed under th the vessel was jointly navigated by both captains. On activity at the island of Cuba the vessel was run lab a cereek, and the slaves landed under the protection of the police, the crew being straid of the solders; the head of liceman, a Governor, was bribed for this purpose, \$1, 30 having been paid him, according to the testimony of the witnesses. The slaves were taken in the night to the planation of Don Louis, which occupied about six hour travel over a bad road. The next night the crew down to the planation of Don Louis, where they remains for several days in a sugar loft, until a and il schoour as procured to take the crew to Havana. They were pad a Don Louis's planintion \$450 each, in addition to their yages. On arriving at Havana they were teld that each passen must look out for bimself, and arrived in the United States on board of different vessels. The boy Tom make statement to the American Consul at Havana, and vessel to the United States in cushedy. The defendant vestically committed for trail at the next term of the Creat Court, and the witnesses also, to testify, in default of ball.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

AT LE ROT.—We are pained to learn that a fatal seg-dent occurred at Le Roy on Saturday last, by which use of our citizens, Mr. Dennis Carroll, who has resided here for upward of seventeen years, was instantly killed. He was a mason, and at work upon the muchine shop of the Conhocton Railroad, now in course of erection at Le Roy. At the time the scalloiding gave way, there were upon a six or seven men, all of whom, together with a large quan-tity of stone, were precipitated to the ground. Mr. Ca-roll was much bruised, and had one of his legs broke. He was killed instantly. Four of the others were very se-riously injured.

riously injured.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we learn that one of the injured non-named Michael Delany has since died. It was also from this city, and resided on Smith st.

Rochester Usia.

was also from this city, and resided on Smith st.

[Rochester Union.]

At Falmouth.—A young man by the name of Timothy Prince, accompanied by a little boy about three years of see (a son of Ezekiel Hodgdon of F.,) started out or the morning of the 7th, in a bont for the purpose of fishing te mackerel. It is supposed that soon after starting, the spring sail swang round, by which the little boy was knocked overboard. Some one from the shore saw Mr. Prince plunge in to save the boy, and after long and ineffected attempts so to do, sink to rise no more. Thus were man affected englished in a watery grave.

The death of the child under these circumstances is stiffitionally painful, from the fact that another member of the same family lay dead in the father's house at the same time.

We are informed that Mr. Prince was a capital swim-

Portland Adv. 9 h

NEAR NEW-ALERAY.—A most cold-blooded murder was committed about 9 o'clock on Tour-day evening, three miles below New-Albany. It appears that there had existed some difficulty between Adoiphus Swaneger and his son Charles, who is about 28 years old, and she old may had fertifieden him coming about, at the same time making threats of violence in case he did. On Toursday evening the son went to the house and was sitting in a chair m front of the door, when the old man, who was standing immediately in front of him, leveled a double barrel she gun at him, threatening to shoot. The son sat still and his father fired—the contents lodging in his breast and causing his death instantly! His head felt back and he remained in this position, sitting in the chair, until removed the next day by the Coroner. Yesterday morning the old man came to New-Albany and delivered himself up.

The elder Swaneger was formerly a citizen of Louis-ville, and worked five believe for Mr. Milne, as a sience grapher, in which art he was accomplished. He was ever 50 years of age. The deceased asserted frequently before his death that the murderer this father) had a wife and family in Germany, which he had deserted; having married a young woman in Indiana. Other reports are to the effect that the young man had been on terms of criminal intimacy with the young wife, which was said to be the immediate cause of the marder.

Swaneger had a preliminary examination on Sa'urday, before Equire Jocelyn, who fully committed him for trial at the next term of the Criminal Court at New Albany. (Leuisville Paper.

OUTRAGE AND MURDER IN TENNESSEE, Correspondence of The Evening Post.

Correspondence of The Evening Post.

ELIZABETHON, (East Tenn.) July 30, 1854.

Our town, since yesterday morning, has been the scena of the most intense cavitement, on account of the perpetration in our midst, and in open day, of one of the most outrageous and diabolical murders that ever stained the records of crime. Moses W. Nelson, a man, if such he may be called, who has long lived a most abandamed life, stopping at no degree of licentiousness, and balked by an sense of shame, who has long outraged the feelings of ou citizens by his unbinshing contradpe of the restraints of law and decency, on the evening of the 26th, committed violence on the person of a daughter of Mr. Hamilton, in his store, where she had come to get a box of matches; fo which her father threatened to shoot him. But on the morning of the diabolical act, Hamilton's brother tol. Nelson that there was no more danger; that his brother was unarmed, and wanted no difficulty; but it the face of this, Nelson walked through the streets with a revolver cacked in his hand, and took his station in front of his store. Hamilton being then in a store on the opposite side of the street. Nelson called him, saying he wished to speak to him. Hamilton told him that he was unarmed and wanted no difficulty, and started over to speak with Nelson. When within about twenty steps, Nelson ordered him to stop, at the same time raising his pixel to fire. Mrs. Hamilton, who stood in her yard, berged him not to fire. Several men joined with her, and Hamilton began to walk away, when he fired, the ball striking the hip-bone and passing out in front. He is not dead yet, but it is hardly possible that he can recover. Nelson was immediately arrested. He had on his person two revolvers and two side pistois, with all of which he was prepared to fire, besides a bowie-knife thirteen inches in the blade. There is much specialtion, even with the array of facts against him, whether he will be found guilty of murder, for he belongs to a family somewhat aristocratic, and is in som armed, sleep with weapons at their heads, and are very fiery and ungovernable in their dispositions. His father killed a man by stabbing him. Nelson is to be tried for committal to-day.

ANOTHER SHOCKING OUTRAGE.

The most revolting case of rape it has been our duty to record, was committed near Goodale Pack, on Friday evening last, between 6 and 7 o'clock. The guitty wretch has thus far eluded the officers and others who have been in search for him. So far as we could learn, the following is a description of the demon: He is supposed to be at Itishman, about six feet high, wore at the time black pand, check shirt (in his shirt-sleeves) and cloth cap, sandy has, and light sandy whiskers. The victim is a little gid, about 12 years of age, who, in company with a little gid, and dumb girl about her own age, had gone to the grove after their cows. The child was so much injured that she could not have reached home, had it not been for the nid of two attaches of the Penitentiary, who, fortusately, came across her, and conveyed her to the residence of her parents. The excitement among those residing in the neighborhood, and others connected with the railroad, was so intense as to render it evident that, had the inhuman wretch been caught at the time, the country would have been saved the expense of a trial. The officers of the different trains leaving the city were advised of the circumstances and ordered to arrest any man who answered the description, if he should be found at any station for the cars. A man get on the cars at Jefferson on Saturday morning, who answered the description, and was immediately arrested. He was brought back to this city and was met at the depot by our City Marshal and other officers. There were between three and four hundred citizens present, and the excitement was so intense that it was with the greatest difficulty the man could be conveyed to the residence of the unfortunate victim, for recognition. He was not recognized as the man and was permitted to go: The officers are still on the alert. We can think of no punishment which, in our mind, would be severe enough for the inhuman monster whe committed the outrage. [Columbus Statesman, 7th.

ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE BY NEGROES.

Through a private letter from Liberty, received let night, we are informed of a daring outrage which was at tempted to be perpetrated by a free negro and a size upon the daughters of a gentleman of high respectability and standing in that place. The circumstances, we are informed, are substantially these: The free negro and slave entered the house of Mr. Hugh White on Wednesdy night last, during his absence from home, and the free boy got into bed with two of his daughters, they being asless, and at the same time the slave was making his way to the bed of another. The girls were awakened by noise in the room, and the ruffiana discovered in their attempt to carry out their flendish purpose. The alarm was given, the secondrels arrested and immediately put in jail—they both acknowledging that their object was to violate the persons of the young ladies. These latter were very young—the oldest not exceeding fifteen years. Survey was the indignation and excitement of the people of Liberty, that a public meeting was immediately called, a which Col. G. A. Wingfield presided, Messra. Johnson and Burks making speeches, and summary punishment decreed against the offenders, which was forthwith carried into execution. The free boy was ordered to be castrated, which was promptly done by the physicians of the place, and the slave was whipped to the utmost point of human endurance. These proceedings may appear harsh and violent, and so they are; but not more so than the crime of the insolent ruffians demanded. The attempted outree was of the most heinous and aggravated character, and merited the severest and quickest punishment. We are the advocates and defenders of mob law under all such circumstances; and the only thing we blame the citizes of Liberty for in this matter is, that they did not instantly hang the vile wretches instead of punishing them as they did. Hanging would have been altogether just, and is finitely more appropriate. We regiote, nevertholess, the public heart nor the public judgment anywhere in the servers Through a private letter from Liberty, received let